

[54] **UREADIACETOACETAMIDO COMPOUNDS**

3,192,261 6/1965 Losee et al. 260/553 R X

[75] Inventor: **John S. Heckles, Lancaster, Pa.**

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

[73] Assignee: **Armstrong Cork Company,
Lancaster, Pa.**

1240844 5/1967 Fed. Rep. of Germany 260/553 R
1276025 8/1968 Fed. Rep. of Germany 260/553 R

[21] Appl. No.: **65,857**

Primary Examiner—John Doll
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Dennis M. Kozak

[22] Filed: **Aug. 13, 1979**

[57] **ABSTRACT**

Related U.S. Application Data

[62] Division of Ser. No. 942,189, Sep. 14, 1978.

Crosslinked random acrylate-ureadiacetoacetamide-diacetoacetamide copolymers are disclosed. These copolymers are prepared by the reaction of at least one polyfunctional acrylate with at least one ureadiacetoacetamide and at least one diacetoacetamide in the presence of a catalyst capable of promoting the reaction between the polyfunctional acrylate, the ureadiacetoacetamide, and the diacetoacetamide. In a preferred embodiment, the copolymers are employed to produce wear layer compositions for surface coverings.

[51] Int. Cl.³ **C07C 127/00**

[52] U.S. Cl. **564/57; 528/228;
564/58**

[58] Field of Search **260/553 R**

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,017,388 1/1962 Caldwell et al. 528/228
3,053,804 9/1962 Caldwell et al. 528/228 X
3,174,991 3/1965 Steinbrunn 260/553 R X

6 Claims, No Drawings

UREADIACETOACETAMIDO COMPOUNDS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This is a division of application Ser. No. 942,189, filed Sept. 14, 1978.

This invention relates to polymers.

More specifically, this invention relates to acrylate-ureadiacetoacetamide-diacetoacetamide copolymers and to coatings or films produced from these copolymers.

In one of its more specific aspects, this invention pertains to crosslinked random copolymers which are the reaction products of polyfunctional acrylates, ureadiacetoacetamides, and diacetoacetamides.

The resilient flooring industry is continually searching for new abrasion-resistant polymeric compositions which will serve as wear layers for decorative surface coverings, especially thermoplastic floor coverings.

The present invention provides novel acrylate-ureadiacetoacetamide-diacetoacetamide polymers which exhibit excellent film-forming properties and abrasion-resistant properties. Accordingly, these polymers, in film form, are well suited for use as wear layers for decorative thermoplastic floor coverings.

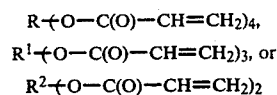
According to this invention, there is provided a crosslinked random acrylate-ureadiacetoacetamide-diacetoacetamide copolymer produced by the reaction of at least one polyfunctional acrylate with at least one ureadiacetoacetamide and at least one diacetoacetamide in the presence of a catalyst capable of promoting the reaction between the polyfunctional acrylate, the ureadiacetoacetamide, and the diacetoacetamide.

Also, according to this invention, there is provided a thermoplastic floor covering coated with a wear layer composition comprising a crosslinked random acrylate-ureadiacetoacetamide-diacetoacetamide copolymer produced by the reaction of at least one polyfunctional acrylate with at least one ureadiacetoacetamide and at least one diacetoacetamide in the presence of a catalyst capable of promoting the reaction between the polyfunctional acrylate, the ureadiacetoacetamide, and the diacetoacetamide.

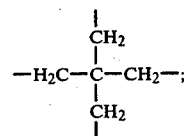
It is to be understood that this invention also provides for the production of crosslinked acrylate-

ureadiacetoacetamide copolymers have been found to exhibit film-forming properties which make the copolymers suitable for use to produce films or coatings. However, the resulting films or coatings tend to be rather hard, inflexible, and accordingly, not as well suited for use as wear layer compositions for thermoplastic floor coverings as are the acrylate-ureadiacetoacetamide-diacetoacetamide copolymers which facilitate the formation of more flexible wear layer coatings.

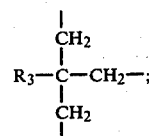
As the polyfunctional acrylate, use can be made of compounds having the formula



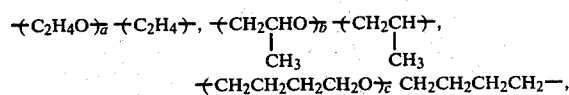
wherein R represents



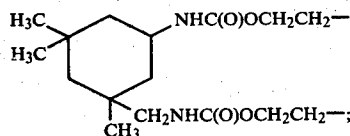
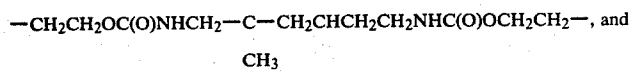
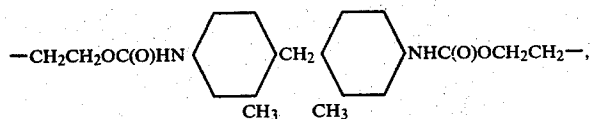
R¹ represents



R² represents: a (C₁ to C₁₀) alkylene group, a (C₁ to C₄) alkyl substituted (C₁ to C₁₀) alkylene group,



a cycloalkylene group, a cycloalkane bearing two (C₁ to C₃) alkylene groups,



ureadiacetoacetamide copolymers, that is, copolymers prepared by the reaction of at least one polyfunctional acrylate with at least one ureadiacetoacetamide in the presence of a catalyst capable of promoting the reaction between the polyfunctional acrylate and the ureadiacetoacetamide. These acrylate-

R³ represents hydrogen or (C₁ to C₃) alkyl; a is an integer from 1 to 20; b is an integer from 1 to 10; and c is an integer from 1 to 5.

Representative of the above useable polyfunctional acrylates are trimethylol propane triacrylate, penta-

wear layer compositions such as surfactants, heat and light stabilizers, and the like.

The following examples will serve to more fully illustrate specific embodiments of and the best mode for practicing this invention.

EXAMPLE 1

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide.

To a reaction vessel were added about 17 grams (0.065 mole) of methylene bis-4-cyclohexyl isocyanate (designated "Hylene W" commercially available from E. I. DuPont) in about 30 milliliters of methylene chloride and about 58 grams (0.39 mole) of 2,2,4-trimethylhexanediamine in about 260 milliliters of methylene chloride with stirring.

The contents of the reaction vessel were cooled to and maintained at a temperature of from 10° to 15° C. and about 55 grams (0.65 mole) of diketene were added to the contents of the reaction vessel with cooling to 5° to 10° C.

The contents of the reaction vessel were held at a temperature of from 5° to 15° C. for about 4½ hours and then about 6 grams of isopropylamine were added to the contents of the reaction vessel.

The resulting reaction product was transferred to a separatory funnel and acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid.

The reaction product was washed twice, once with about 250 milliliters of water and about 50 milliliters of saturated sodium chloride solution and a second time with about 250 milliliters of water, about 50 milliliters of saturated sodium chloride solution and a sufficient amount (about 5 cc) of saturated NaHCO₃ solution to neutralize the separatory funnel contents to a pH of about 6.

After the second washing, the methylene chloride layer containing the reaction product was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The magnesium sulfate was filtered off; the methylene chloride removed by vacuum distillation, and the resulting product observed, analyzed, and found to be a light yellow viscous mixture of 0.2 mole of UDA-2 and 0.8 mole of trimethylhexanediacetoacetamide. The yield was 119.4 grams.

EXAMPLE 2

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide.

To a reaction vessel were added about 9.7 grams (0.044 mole) isophorone diisocyanate (3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylisocyanate) in about 25 milliliters of methylene chloride and about 44.3 grams (0.3 mole) trimethylhexanediamine in about 230 milliliters of methylene chloride with stirring.

The contents of the reaction vessel were cooled to and maintained at a temperature of from 10° to 15° C. and about 41.3 grams (0.49 mole) of diketene were added to the contents of the reaction vessel with cooling to about 10° C.

The contents of the reaction vessel were held at about 10° C. for about 3 hours.

The resulting reaction product was transferred to a separatory funnel and acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid.

The reaction product was washed twice, once with about 250 milliliters of water and about 50 milliliters of

saturated sodium chloride solution and a second time with about 250 milliliters of water, about 50 milliliters of saturated sodium chloride solution and a sufficient amount (about 5 cc) of saturated NaHCO₃ solution to neutralize the separatory funnel contents to a pH of about 6.

After the second washing, the methylene chloride layer containing the reaction product was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The magnesium sulfate was filtered off; the methylene chloride removed by vacuum distillation, and the resulting product observed, analyzed, and found to be a light yellow viscous mixture of 0.2 mole of UDA-1 and 0.8 mole of trimethylhexanediacetoacetamide. The yield was 84.5 grams.

EXAMPLE 3

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide using the following ingredients and substantially the procedure of Example 1.

Ingredients

26 grams (0.12 mole) trimethylhexane diisocyanate (TMDI) in 70 milliliters CH₂Cl₂

63 grams (0.43 mole) trimethylhexanediamine (TMDA) in 300 milliliters CH₂Cl₂

55.5 grams (0.66 mole) diketene

The resulting reaction product was viscous, yellow in color, analyzed and found to contain 0.3 mole of UDA-3 and 0.7 mole of trimethylhexanediacetoacetamide. The yield was 134.2 grams.

EXAMPLE 4

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide using the following ingredients and substantially the procedure of Example 1.

Ingredients

26 grams (0.12 mole) trimethylhexanediiisocyanate (TMDI) in 50 milliliters CH₂Cl₂

44.4 grams (0.31 mole) trimethylhexanediamine (TMDA) in 210 milliliters CH₂Cl₂

33.6 grams (0.40 mole) diketene

The resulting reaction product was viscous, yellow in color, analyzed, and found to contain 0.5 mole of UDA-3 and 0.5 mole of trimethylhexanediacetoacetamide. The yield was 96 grams.

EXAMPLE 5

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide using the following ingredients and substantially the procedure of Example 1.

Ingredients

31.2 grams (0.15 mole) trimethylhexanediiisocyanate (TMDI) in 50 milliliters CH₂Cl₂

41.5 grams (0.28 mole) trimethylhexanediamine (TMDA) in 200 milliliters CH₂Cl₂

28.2 grams (0.34 mole) diketene

The resulting reaction product was viscous, yellow in color, analyzed and found to contain 0.75 mole of UDA-3 and 0.25 mole of trimethylhexanediacetoacetamide. The yield was 105 grams.

EXAMPLE 6

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide using the following ingredients and substantially the procedure of Example 1.

Ingredients

8.7 grams (0.034 mole) "Hylene W" (methylene bis-4-cyclohexyl isocyanate) in 20 milliliters CH_2Cl_2
 30.8 grams (0.21 mole) trimethylhexanediamine (TMDA) in 135 milliliters CH_2Cl_2
 27.3 grams (0.33 mole) diketene

The resulting reaction product was viscous, yellow in color, analyzed and found to contain 0.2 mole of UDA-2 and 0.8 mole of trimethylhexanediacetoacetamide. The yield was 69.6 grams.

EXAMPLE 7

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide using the following ingredients and substantially the procedure of Example 1.

Ingredients

18.2 grams (0.086 mole) trimethylhexanediisocyanate (TMDI) in 20 milliliters CH_2Cl_2
 10.7 grams (0.07 mole) trimethylhexanediamine and
 19.9 grams (0.14 mole) 1,3-cyclohexylbismethylamine in 200 milliliters CH_2Cl_2
 13.8 grams (0.09 mole) trimethylhexanediamine
 39.4 grams (0.47 mole) diketene

The resulting reaction product was viscous, yellow in color, analyzed and found to contain 0.3 mole mixed UDA-3 and UDA-6 and 0.7 mole of trimethylhexanediacetoacetamide. The yield was 95 grams.

EXAMPLE 8

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide using the following ingredients and substantially the procedure of Example 1.

Ingredients

26 grams (0.12 mole) trimethylhexanediisocyanate (TMDI) in 50 milliliters CH_2Cl_2
 19.8 grams (0.13 mole) trimethylhexanediamine and
 14.3 grams (0.10 mole) 1,4-cyclohexylbismethylamine in 200 milliliters CH_2Cl_2
 24.8 grams (0.27 mole) diketene

The resulting reaction product was viscous, yellow in color, analyzed and found to contain 0.75 mole of mixed UDA-3 and UDA-4 and 0.25 mole of trimethylhexanediacetoacetamide. The yield was 83 grams.

EXAMPLE 9

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide using the following ingredients and substantially the procedure of Example 1.

Ingredients

26 grams (0.10 mole) "Hylene W" (methylene bis-4-cyclohexylisocyanate) in 40 milliliters CH_2Cl_2
 18.5 grams (0.13 mole) trimethylhexanediamine and
 14.2 grams (0.10 mole) 1,4-cyclohexylbismethylamine in 500 milliliters CH_2Cl_2

80.2 grams (0.54 mole) trimethylhexanediamine
 114.4 grams (1.36 mole) diketene

The resulting reaction product was viscous, yellow in color, analyzed and found to contain 0.15 mole of mixed UDA-2 and UDA-5 and 0.85 mole of trimethylhexanediacetoacetamide. The yield was 250 grams.

EXAMPLE 10

This example demonstrates the preparation of a mixture containing ureadiacetoacetamide and diacetoacetamide using the following ingredients and substantially the procedure of Example 1.

Ingredients

31 grams (0.12 mole) "Hylene W" (methylene bis-4-cyclohexylisocyanate) in 50 milliliters CH_2Cl_2
 136 grams (0.92 mole) 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylenediamine in 250 milliliters CH_2Cl_2
 137 grams (1.63 moles) diketene

The resulting reaction product was viscous, yellow in color, analyzed and found to contain 0.15 mole of UDA-2 and 0.85 mole of trimethylhexamethylenediacetoacetamide. The yield was 276 grams.

EXAMPLE 11

This example demonstrates a method for the preparation of isophorone diacetoacetamide.

About 85 grams (0.5 mole) of isophorone diamine (3-aminomethyl 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine) and about 325 milliliters of methylene chloride were added to a reaction vessel with stirring.

The contents of the reaction vessel were cooled to and maintained at a temperature of about 15° C. and about 80 grams (0.95 mole) of diketene were added to the contents of the reaction vessel over a period of about 1 hour.

The temperature of the contents of the reaction vessel was held at about 15° C. for about 1½ hours and the resulting reaction product was transferred to a separatory funnel and acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid.

The reaction product was washed twice, once with about 250 milliliters of water and about 50 milliliters of saturated sodium chloride solution and a second time with about 250 milliliters of water, about 50 milliliters of saturated sodium chloride solution and a sufficient amount (about 5 cc) of saturated NaHCO_3 solution to neutralize the separatory funnel contents to a pH of about 6.

After the second washing, the methylene chloride layer containing the reaction product was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The magnesium sulfate was filtered off; the methylene chloride was removed by vacuum distillation and the resulting product, isophorone diacetoacetamide, was recovered in a yield of about 132 grams and observed to be viscous and light yellow in color.

EXAMPLE 12

This example demonstrates a method for the preparation of diethyleneglycol diacetoacetamide propyl ether.

About 66 grams (0.3 mole) of diethyleneglycol diaminopropyl ether (commercially available from Union Carbide Corporation, designated "Polyglycol-diamine H-221") and about 230 milliliters of methylene chloride were added to a reaction vessel with stirring.

The contents of the reaction vessel were cooled to and maintained at a temperature of about 15° C. and

about 50.4 grams (0.6 mole) of diketene were added to the contents of the reaction vessel over a period of about 1 hour.

The temperature of the contents of the reaction vessel was held at about 10° to 15° C. for a period of about 4 hours and the methylene chloride was removed by vacuum distillation.

The resulting reaction product was dissolved in isopropyl alcohol and recrystallized from the alcohol. The resulting product, diethyleneglycol diacetoacetamide propyl ether, was recovered and found to have a melting point range of about 62° to 63° C. and observed to be white in color.

EXAMPLE 13

This example demonstrates a method for the preparation of N,N'-bis(propyl-3-acetoacetamide)-piperazine.

The following ingredients were reacted using substantially the procedure of Example 11 with the exception that the contents of the reaction vessel were held at 10° to 15° C. for a period of about 4 hours instead of the 1½ hours in Example 11.

Ingredients	Amount
diketene	50.4 grams (0.6 mole)
N,N'-bis(aminopropyl)-piperazine	60 grams (0.3 mole)
methylene chloride	250 milliliters

The resulting product, N,N'-bis(propyl-3-acetoacetamide)piperazine, was recovered in a yield of about 92 grams and observed to be viscous and light yellow in color.

EXAMPLE 14

This example demonstrates a method for the preparation of 1,4-cyclohexanebis(methylacetoacetamide).

The following ingredients were reacted using substantially the procedure of Example 12 with the exception that the contents of the reaction vessel were held at about 15° C. for about 2 hours.

Ingredients	Amount
diketene	33.6 grams (0.4 mole)
1,4 cyclohexanebis(methylamine)	28.4 grams (0.2 mole)

methylene chloride 100 milliliters

The resulting crude product, 1,4-cyclohexanebis(methylacetoacetamide), was recovered and recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol. The recrystallized product was found to have a melting point range of about 140° to 143° C. and observed to be white in color.

EXAMPLE 15

This example demonstrates a method for the preparation of 1,3-cyclohexanebis(methylacetoacetamide).

The following ingredients were reacted using substantially the procedure of Example 12 with the exception that chloroform was substituted for the methylene chloride, and rather than recrystallizing in isopropyl alcohol, the reaction product was washed in benzene.

Ingredients	Amount
diketene	84 grams (1 mole)
1,3-cyclohexanebis(methylamine)	71 grams (0.5 mole)
chloroform	250 milliliters

The benzene insoluble fraction of the reaction product was recovered as 1,3-cyclohexanebis(methylacetoacetamide) and found to have a melting point range of about 105° to 115° C. and observed to be light yellow in color.

EXAMPLE 16

This example demonstrates a method for the preparation of 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylenediacetoacetamide.

The following ingredients were reacted using substantially the procedure of Example 11 with the exception that the contents of the reaction vessel were held at 10° to 15° C. for a period of about 2 hours instead of the 1½ hours in Example 11.

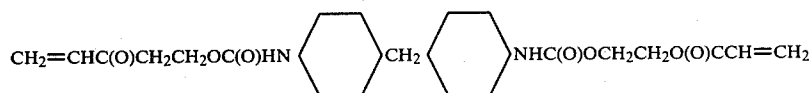
Ingredients	Amount
diketene	49.2 grams (0.59 mole)
trimethylhexanediamine	45.3 grams (0.31 mole)
methylene chloride	150 milliliters

The resulting product, 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylenediacetoacetamide, was recovered in a yield of about 89 grams and observed to be light yellow in color and viscous.

EXAMPLE 17

This example demonstrates the preparation of a urethane-containing diacrylate.

About 1 mole of methylenebis-4-cyclohexane isocyanate (designated "Hylene W", commercially available from E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co.) and about 2 moles of hydroxyethylacrylate and about 0.05 gram of dibutyltin dilaurate catalyst were added to a reaction vessel at room temperature, with stirring. The temperature of the reaction vessel was increased to about 60° C. After about 3 hours, the resulting reaction product, methylenebis(4-cyclohexane-2-acryl-ethyl urethane), having the formula

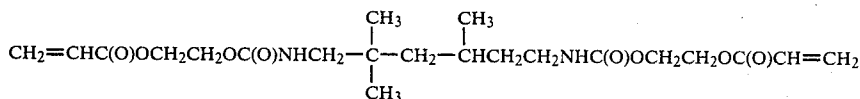


was recovered.

EXAMPLE 18

This example demonstrates the preparation of a urethane-containing diacrylate.

About 1 mole of 2,2,4-trimethylhexane diisocyanate (designated "TMDI", commercially available from Thorson Chemical Co.) and about 2 moles of hydroxyethylacrylate and about 0.05 gram of dibutyltin dilaurate catalyst were added to a reaction vessel at room temperature, with stirring. The temperature of the reaction vessel was increased to about 60° C. After about 3 hours, the resulting reaction product, 2,2,4-trimethylhexane-bis(2-acrylyl-ethyl urethane), having the formula

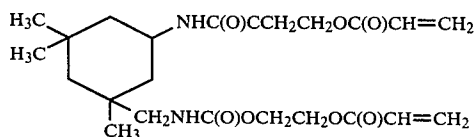


was recovered.

EXAMPLE 19

This example demonstrates the preparation of a urethane-containing diacrylate.

About 1 mole of 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate (designated "IPDI" isophorone diisocyanate, commercially available from Thorson Chemical Co.) and about 2 moles of hydroxyethylacrylate and about 0.05 gram of dibutyltin dilaurate catalyst were added to a reaction vessel at room temperature, with stirring. The temperature of the reaction vessel was increased to about 60° C. After about 3 hours, the resulting reaction product, isophorone di(2-acrylyl-ethyl urethane), having the formula



was recovered.

EXAMPLE 20

This example demonstrates the preparation of a polymer film of this invention.

About 1.2 moles of hexanediol diacrylate, about 1.0 mole diacetoacetamide of the reaction product mixture of Example 1 (contains 0.2 mole UDA-2), about 0.4 percent by weight of the reactants of a 30% by weight polyethyleneoxide siloxane surfactant (Dow Corning DC-193) in methanol solution and about 0.3 percent by weight of the reactants of a 15% by weight sodium methoxide in methanol catalyst solution were added to a reaction vessel at room temperature with stirring.

The resulting polymer mixture was coated on a glass surface using a Bird applicator to a coating thickness of about 0.003 inch.

The coating was non-tacky after about 1 hour and was allowed to cure for about 16 hours at a temperature of about 60° C.

The resulting cured polymer film was removed from the glass surface and observed to be clear and colorless. The film was tested by differential scanning calorimetry (DuPont 900 Thermal Analyzer) and found to have a Tg midpoint of about 36° C. The cured polymer film

was also found to have a tensile strength of 3,330 psi and a percent elongation of 171.

EXAMPLE 21

The following ingredients were reacted using substantially the procedure of Example 20.

Ingredients	Amount
hexanediol diacrylate	1.4 moles
reaction product mixture of Example 1	1.0 mole
30% by weight "DC-193" in methanol solution	0.4% by weight
15% by weight sodium methoxide in methanol catalyst solution	0.3% by weight

The resulting mixture was coated on a glass surface and cured at about 60° C. for about 16 hours.

The resulting cured polymer film was removed from the glass surface and observed to be clear and colorless. The film was tested and found to have a Tg midpoint of about 42° C. The polymer film was also found to have a tensile strength of 4,150 psi and a percent elongation of 108.

EXAMPLE 22

The following ingredients were reacted using substantially the procedure of Example 20.

Ingredients	Amount
hexanediol diacrylate	1.6 moles
reaction product mixture of Example 1	1.0 mole
30% by weight "DC-193" in methanol solution	0.4% by weight
15% by weight sodium methoxide in methanol catalyst solution	0.3% by weight

The resulting mixture was coated on a glass surface and cured at about 60° C. for about 16 hours.

The resulting cured polymer film was removed from the glass surface and observed to be clear and colorless. The film was tested and found to have a Tg midpoint of about 44° C. The polymer film was also found to have a tensile strength of 2,890 psi and a percent elongation of 30.

The following Table I contains Examples 23 through 25. All polymer compositions were prepared using substantially the procedure of Example 20. All examples were catalyzed with 1 percent by weight of a 15 percent by weight sodium methoxide in methanol solution and included 0.4 percent by weight of a 30 percent by weight "DC-193" in methanol solution surfactant.

TABLE I

Example No.	Cured Polymer Films of 1.0 Mole of the Reaction Product Mixture of Example 1 (U-1) With Hexanediol Diacrylate (HDDA) and Tripropyleneglycol Diacrylate (TPGDA)				Tg (DSC) Midpoint	Tensile Strength PSI	Percent Elongation
	Ingredients and Amount (Moles)						
23	1.0M U-1	1.2M HDDA	2M TPGDA		37°	2,770	113
24	1.0M U-1	1.0M HDDA	.4M TPGDA		32°	2,420	163
25	1.0M U-1	.8M HDDA	.6M TPGDA		23°	1,410	241

The following Table II contains Examples 26 and 27. Both polymer compositions were prepared using sub-

stantially the procedure of Example 20. Both examples were catalyzed with 1 percent by weight of a 15 percent

percent by weight "DC-193" in methanol solution surfactant.

TABLE IV

Example No.	Ingredients and Amount (Moles)				Cured Polymer Films of 1.0 Mole of the Reaction Product Mixture of Example 5 (U-5) With Hexanediol Diacrylate (HDDA), Tripropyleneglycol Diacrylate (TPGDA), and Polyethyleneglycol Diacrylate (PEG200DA)		Percent Elongation
					Tg (DSC) Midpoint	Tensile Strength PSI	
33	1.0M U-5	1.4M HDDA			44°	3,290	60
34	1.0M U-5	1.2M HDDA	.2M TPGDA		37°	3,740	131
35	1.0M U-5	.8M HDDA	.4M TPGDA		36°	3,670	177
36	1.0M U-5	1.2M HDDA	.2M PEG200DA		36°	4,100	172
37	1.0M U-5	1.0M HDDA	.4M PEG200DA		32°	3,990	210
38	1.0M U-5	.8M HDDA	.6M PEG200DA		31°	4,100	263

by weight sodium methoxide in methanol solution and included 0.4 percent by weight of a 30 percent by weight "DC-193" in methanol solution surfactant.

TABLE II

Ex-ample No.	Ingredients and Amount (Moles)		Cured Polymer Films of 1.0 Mole of the Reaction Product Mixture of Example 3 (U-3) With Hexanediol Diacrylate (HDDA)		
			Tg (DSC) Midpoint	Tensile Strength PSI	Per-cent Elongation
26	1.0M U-3	1.2M HDDA	37°	1,490	309
27	1.0M U-3	1.4M HDDA	33°	1,940	241

The following Table III contains Examples 28 through 32. All polymer compositions were prepared using substantially the procedure of Example 20. All examples were catalyzed with 1 percent by weight of a 15 percent by weight sodium methoxide in methanol solution and included 0.4 percent by weight of a 30 percent by weight "DC-193" in methanol solution surfactant.

TABLE III

Example No.	Ingredients and Amount (Moles)			Cured Polymer Films of 1.0 Mole of the Reaction Product Mixture of Example 4 (U-4) With Hexanediol Diacrylate (HDDA) and Tripropyleneglycol Diacrylate (TPGDA)		
				Tg (DSC) Midpoint	Tensile Strength PSI	Percent Elongation
28	1.0M U-4	1.2M HDDA		30°	2,920	200
29	1.0M U-4	1.4M HDDA		21°	2,670	132
30	1.0M U-4	1.6M HDDA		41°	2,890	11
31	1.0M U-4	1.2M HDDA	.2M TPGDA	32°	3,850	167
32	1.0M U-4	1.0M HDDA	.4M TPGDA	31°	3,550	244

The following Table IV contains Examples 33 through 38. All polymer compositions were prepared using substantially the procedure of Example 20. All examples were catalyzed with 1 percent by weight of a 15 percent by weight sodium methoxide in methanol solution and included 0.4 percent by weight of a 30

EXAMPLE 39
This example demonstrates the preparation of a polymer film of this invention using the reaction product mixture of Example 7. About 3.5 grams of the reaction product mixture of Example 7, about 2.6 grams hexanediol diacrylate, about 1 gram methanol, about 0.03 gram 30% DC-193 in methanol and about 0.06 gram 15% sodium methoxide in methanol were added to a reaction vessel at room temperature, with stirring.

A 0.003" film of the resulting polymer mixture was drawdown on a glass plate and cured 16 hours at 60° C.

The resulting cured film was stripped from the glass and was observed to be clear and glossy. The cured film was tested and found to have a tensile strength of 2,600 psi, a percent elongation of 72% and a Tg range of 28°-48° with a midpoint of 38°. The film was found to be fairly resistant to scratching by steel wool.

The following Table V contains Examples 40 through 42. All polymer compositions were prepared using substantially the procedure of Example 20. All

examples were catalyzed with 1 percent by weight of a 15 percent by weight sodium methoxide in methanol solution and included 0.4 percent by weight of a 30 percent by weight "DC-193" in methanol solution surfactant.

TABLE V

Example No.	Ingredients and Amount (Moles)				Cured Polymer Films of 1.0 Mole of the Reaction Product Mixture of Example 8 (U-8) With Hexanediol Diacrylate (HDDA) and Polyethyleneglycol 200 Diacrylate (PEG200DA)		Percent Elongation
					Tg (DSC) Midpoint	Tensile Strength PSI	
40	1.0M U-8	1.2M HDDA	.2M PEG200DA		39°	4,200	31
41	1.0M U-8	1.0M HDDA	.4M PEG200DA		35°	4,360	179

TABLE V-continued

Example No.	Cured Polymer Films of 1.0 Mole of the Reaction Product Mixture of Example 8 (U-8) With Hexanediol Diacrylate (HDDA) and Polyethyleneglycol 200 Diacrylate (PEG200DA)			Tg (DSC) Midpoint	Tensile Strength PSI	Percent Elongation
	Ingredients and Amount (Moles)					
42	1.0M U-8	.8M HDDA	.6M PEG200DA	34°	3,990	149

EXAMPLE 43

This example demonstrates the preparation of a polymer film of this invention using the reaction product mixture of Example 2. About 5.3 grams of the reaction product mixture of Example 2, about 3.8 grams hexanediol diacrylate, about 0.5 gram isopropyl alcohol, about 0.04 gram 30% DC-193 in methanol and about 0.07 gram 40% benzyltrimethylammonium methoxide in methanol were added to a reaction vessel at room temperature, with stirring.

A 0.003" film of the resulting polymer mixture was drawdown on a glass plate and cured 16 hours at 60°.

The resulting cured film was stripped from the glass and was observed to be inflexible, glossy, and yellow in color. The cured film was tested and found to have a Tg range of 31°-51° with a Tg midpoint of 41° and was found to be fairly resistant to scratching by steel wool.

EXAMPLE 44

This example demonstrates the preparation of a thermoplastic floor covering which was coated with a wear layer composition comprising a cross-linked random acrylate-ureadiacetoacetamide-diacetoacetamide copolymer of this invention.

About 11.9 grams of hexanediol diacrylate, about 15.1 grams of the reaction product mixture of Example 1 and 0.19 gram of a 40% by weight benzyltrimethyl ammonium methoxide in methanol catalyst solution were added to a mixing vessel with stirring at room temperature.

The resulting wear layer composition was applied using a conventional applicator, in this example a Bird

applicator, to a 12"×12" white vinyl tile and cured at 60° C. for about 16 hours.

The resulting cured acrylate-ureadiacetoacetamide-diacetoacetamide copolymer wear layer on the tile was observed to be clear and colorless.

The wear layer coated tile was tested for gloss retention using an art recognized traffic wheel test. The initial gloss value, before testing, was 90. After 30 minutes of testing, the gloss value was 73. After 60 minutes of testing, the gloss value was 71. And after 90 minutes of testing, the gloss value was 71. The wear layer was also subjected to an art recognized steel wool scratch test and found to exhibit good scratch resistance.

It will be evident from the foregoing that various modifications can be made to the present invention. Such, however, are considered as being within the scope of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. bis 1,3(1-acetoacetamide-2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene-6-ureylene)3-methylene-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylene.
2. bis 4,4(1-acetoacetamide-2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene-6-ureylene)1,1-methylenedicyclohexylene.
3. bis 1',6'(1-acetoacetamide-2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene-6-ureylene)2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene.
4. bis 1,6(1-acetoacetamide-1,4-dimethylenecyclohexane-4-ureylene)2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene.
5. bis 4,4-(1-acetoacetamide-1,4-dimethylenecyclohexane-4-ureylene)1,1-methylenedicyclohexylene.
6. bis 1,6-(1-acetoacetamide-1,3-dimethylenecyclohexane-4-ureylene)2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene.

* * * * *

45

50

55

60

65